JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE S. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STR

Fairms, coal in adomnos.
THE DAILY HERALD. I costs per copp. If per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD. serry Saturday, at 64, coals
may, or 13 per annum; the European addition. 54 per annum,
m part of Great Brilletin, or 35 to any part of the Continent, t TOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing imported mener, enfected from any quarter of the world-if used will be seemly peak for. The Other Forman Contents are served peak for. The Other Forman Contents and Pack-Americal and Pack-Americal and Pack-SEAT TO SEASON OF CONTROL COMMUNICATIONS. We do not return these principles.

FOR PRINTING executed with rectinese, cheapness and des-THE TEREST TO PROCEED OF STREET

AMUSEMENTS TO MOPROW EVENING.

BROADWAY PENATEE, Breadway - Hipe Channing-BOWERY THEATER, BOX-117-HARRE THE HUPPER, OR MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broskway-Fern CHAMPSTON-KATIST BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Croz for YER

LAURA MERNES VARIETIES, Broadway-Ballpince WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-Menny-Our con BROADWAY VARIENTES, 472 Broadway - NAIAD QUIEN

WOOD'S MINSUERLS, 444 Broadway-Braidrian Pass BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA WOUSE, 538 Broad

New York, Sunday, Pebruary 10, 1856.

We are in ormed that Mr. Collins has chartere the steamer Alabama, Capt. Schenck, in order that she may set out on a cruise in search of the United early on this (Sunday) morning on her mission Board of Underwriters have put on board th Alabama five hundred barrels of provisions, that she may be able to promptly relieve any vessel in distress which she may fall in with. There has been also supplied a store of clothing, for the same purpose, with a lot of extra spars, boats, casks of water

The new British mail steamer Persia, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 26th of January arrived at this port vesterday morning, after a very to the severity of the weather. She reports that the steemship Pacific salled on the 23d instant\_her regular day-for New York, and that she is, probably, detained by meeting with fields of ice. The Belgian steamer Belgique had returned a second time, to Southampton, on the 24th ultimo, and ar rived in that port in a sinking condition.

The peace excitement has increased all over Burope, and it was said that envoys from the belligerent Powers and Austria would soon assemble in Frankfort or Paris, in order to her acceptance of the Austrian propositions, but signified a wish that the Allied interpretations of the different clauses should be so modified as to enable her to treat with Turkey alone on the point of the neutralization of the Black Sea. It was said and contradicted that an armistice would be immediately agreed upon, and that active hostilities would cease, both on sea and land, preparatory to the deliberations of the peace diplomats. In the London Exchange and Paris Bourse the funds main tained their buoyancy; but still there lingered a feel ing of distrust in the minds of many as to the good faith of Russia, the sincerity of Austria, and the permanency of the Anglo-French alliance, which created a good deal of uneasiness and made operators cautious. We publish this morning the latest reports from the European capitals, from which it will be seen that nothing really decisive as to the immediate conclusion of a peace was known at any point up to the latest moment. The English Parliament was to have met on Thursday, 31st of January, when all rumor and doubt would be set at

The American bark Independence, of Bath (Me.) and the American ship Horizon, both from Liverpool for New Orleans, had been wrecked on the Irish

From Copenhagan we have a summary report of the doings of the Sound Dues Conference which assembled in that city on the 4th ultimo. It apears that so little harmony prevailed in the council that nothing decisive could be resolved on, and the meeting adjourned, after much wrangling relative to the wording of its own minutes.

In the Crimea the weather was very cold, in con sequence of a heavy fall of snow. The Russians maintained an active fire on the allied troops in Sebastopol. Two more docks bad been blown up The Russian and French cavalry had had some out post skirmishing.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of Nov. re port the colony tranquil, and trade most encourag-The mercantile interest were in high spirits upon the prospects before them. The Kaffirs in British Kaffraria had been set to work on the highways and in the fields, with which they appeared much pleased, and their labor had been performed in a very satisfactory manner.

The foreign news by the Persia imparted greater firmness to the cotton market, and the advanced views of holders had a tendency to check transactions. The sales were about 600 a 800 bales, at an advance of je., while some holders demanded je higher rates. Dealers in flour had expected a further decline in Liverpool; but finding that it had undergone no change of moment became firmer and refused to sell at the inside figures of the previous day. Moderate sales were made, the marke closing in some cases at 6 jc. a 12 jc. higher for good common State. Wheat was quiet and nominal White Canadian was offered at \$2. Corn was fully 2c. a 3c. per bushel lower, with a sale of Southern white at 83c. Mess pork was dull, at \$16. Sugars were quiet. Sales of about 4,000 bags of Rio coffee were made at 11 ic. a 12c. Freights were firm, with out important engagements. About 8,000 bushels of wheat and corn were engaged at 71d. a 81d. for Liverpool, in bags, which is the first engagement of ment that has been made in several weeks.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at this port yes terday forencon, with advices from Laguayra (Ve nezuela.) dated on January 27th, and from St. Thomas dated on February 1st. Cholera had declined in the provinces of Caraccas and Cara Bolo. (Ven..) but it raged with violence in Barks and Barquisinute. The republic was perfectly tranquil.

St. Thomas was healthy, The bark Amelia, o New York, arrived there on 1st instant, in a leaky state, from Port au Prince.

In Porto Rico the cholera ravages were most dreadful. From November 41 to 21st January last. there had been 10.523 cases, of which 5,295 had proved fatal. Our advices from Arecibo are to the 15th altimo, and are the most afflicting that have yet reached us from Porto Rico. They inform us that all business was entirely suspended, and that cholers was moving down its victims with extraordinary severity, and without discriminating between black or white, rich or poor, rural or metropolitan Arecibo is situated in a very low valley, called on that account the Bajuras, with a broad river, the Utuado, running through it, which irrigates-and not unfrequently inundates-the whole plain, with sugar plantations established on its low banks. The Bajaras is protected from the sea by a long sandy bank, on which the town of Arecibo is bailt. The whole population is about 13,000, of whom about 3.500 are slaves.

The mail steamer Ethiope arrived in England on 20th altimo, with advices from the West Coast of Africa, dated at Lagos, Dec. (1th: Acera, 14th;

Cape Coast, 15th; Liberia, 26th; Sierra Leone, 25th; and Goree, 30th of same menth. She brought about 4,000 ounces of gold dust. The weather experienced by the Ethiope by tween Goree and Madeira was very severe. She is the first vessel which embarked gold dust at Sterra Leone, where she reports freights are advancing, through the policy of the

new government. From Washington we are glad to learn that Gen-Cass was rapidly recovering, and it was expected he would be out in a few days. It was rumored yesterday that the following gentlemen would be appointed chairrass of committees: -L. D. Campbell, of Pennsylvaria, Ways and Means : Washburne, of Maine, Territories; Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Election ; Pennington; of New Jersey, Judiciary; Grow, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Affairs, and Thurs

ton, of Rhode Island, Patents. he the Assembly yesterday Gov. Clark sent in a Governor elect of Kansas," informing him that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri were ganizing on the frontier of Kansas for the purpose of invading that Territory, demolishing their towns and butchering their free soil citizens, and praying that steps may be taken by the people of the States to prevent so inhuman an outrage. The reading of the decument created much excitement and amusement. A petition was presented to erect a nonument to Jesse Hawley, the original projector of the Eric canal. Among the bills passed was one to amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and another to amend the charter of the village of Hempstead, Queens county.

The examination into the nativity of Chief Mat sell was resumed yesterday before the Police Commissioners, at the Mayor's office. A number of witnesses were examined-among them Mr. Stephen H Brand and the commissioners adjourned to next Saturday. The proceedings, a report of which we give elsewhere, will be found very racy.

last evening, elected delegate to the American National Coancil to meet in Philadelphia on the 18th inst from the Fourth Congressional district of this

The jury in the case of Thos. Doran against John Anderson, teacher of Ward school No. 31, for al leged cruel punishment, yesterday brought in a verdict for defendant.

From the report of the City Inspector we learn that there were 377 deaths in this city during the past week, of whom 119 were adults, and 258 children. Among the principal causes of death were the following:-Apoplexy, 2; bronchitis, 14; congestion of the brain, 6; congestion of lungs, 11; consumption, 49; convelsions (infantile), 34; croup 17: debility (infantile), 8: dropsy in the head, 18 puerperal fever, 6; scarlet fever, 40; typhus fever, 5; lisease of the heart, 6; inflammation of bowels, 8; inflammation of brain, 6; inflammation of lungs 17: marasmus (infantile), 16: smallpox, 5: old age 2. There were 6 premature births, 32 stillborn cases, and 9 deaths from violent causes. There were 24 interments from the public institutions o the city. The different diseases are thus classified: -Bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 73; generative organs, 8; heart and blood vessels, 9; lungs throat, &c., 121; old age, 2; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 50; stillborn and premature birth, 38; sto mach, bowels and other digestive organs, 51; uncertain seat and general fevers, 22; urinary organs, 2 The nativity table gives 292 natives of the United States, 49 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 9 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of other foreign

The news by the Persia is so confused that it is difficult to distinguish authentic statements from rumors.

It is certain that telegraphic confirmation of the former telegraphic despatch announcing Russia's acceptance of the proposals of Austria has been received both at London and Paris. It is also certain that the Journal de Saint Petersbourg of the 21st (five days after the aleged acceptance of the proposals,) stated that Russia was unwilling to embarrass the peace prospects by negotiations of detail, and that it hoped due credit would be given to the Emperer therefor. It seems also certain that Count Nesselrode has written a circular to the Russian ministers abroad, stating that if Russia made concessions for the sake of peace, it was not because she was unable to carry on the war, but out of deference to the desires of her European allies. It is also certain that a telegraphic despatch from Berlin of the 23d, stated that the acceptance of the Austrian proposals had been officially promulgated at St. Petersburg, and that great excitement had been caused thereby. Finally, it is certain that at Paris, London and Vienus peace was generally regarded as probable, if not actually secured. The tone of the London journals is especially remarkable. Only a short while since, they were ravenous for war. They would not hea. of a peace. They would not listed to negotiations. They had not a civil word for Austria. seemed bent on provoking Russia to the utmost, and grew cool towards France on the bare suspicion that the Emperor was inclined to peace. Now, all is changed. With unanimous voice the London press regards peace as highly probable, and, on the whole, desirable The same view is shared by the mercantile community, as evinced in the rise in merchandisc, consols and rentes. At Vienna, the desire for and belief in peace is so strong that the paternal government of Francis Joseph imprisoned an editor and destroyed his press, because he ventured to doubt the coming of peace.

Passing from these substantial registies to the vague world of rumors, we are embarrassed by a succession of most puzzling contradictions. On the one side, we find a letter from St. Petersburg of the 16th (the day on which the Austrian proposals were accepted.) published in a Paris paper, giving an account of the manner in which the thing was done; stating, for instance, that the Emperor consulted no one on the step. We have ourselves a letter from St. Petersburg, of the same day, describing the sensation produced among the Russian people; how the upper classes were astonished, and the lower classes mortified; how a message has been sent to the Grand Duke Constantine, notifying him of the acceptance, and how his answer and action were looked forward to with much anxiety, and so forth. Yet it appears that a letter cannot travel from St. Petersburg to Paris or London in the time which clapsed between the acceptance of the proposal and the departure of the Persia's mails. These letters are therefore open to some suspicion; the more as it does not appear that the London Times had received any written confirmation of the former telegraphic messages.

We also hear by telegraph that an outbreak is expected at St. Petersburg; that in the opinion of the Rausian party, Russia will be disgraced if the proposals are accepted and a peace made; that the Grand Duke Constantine, a man of remark able energy, will not submit to see his country dishonored, but will head the insurgents against his brother; that Alexander's life is in danger. This is of course mere rumor.

With regard to the conferences, rumor says

that they are to be held in Paris, and that Orloff and Brunow are to be the Russian, plenipotentiaries. Austria is said to be using great efforts to induce England to abandon her claims as to the dismantling of the Russian fortresses in the Baltic and the Black Sea. In the face of the confident despatches mentioned above. M. de Nesselrode is said to have written to M. de Budburg-in relation to the conferences-that he fears the prospects of peace are rather weakened, or will be rather weakened by negotiation.

With regard to the war, it was said that an armistice had been ordered. This is denied, on about as good authority as the original assertion. The last story was that the Allied commanders would conclude an armistice, which would be ratified by their governments; that each army would retain its present position without advancing, and that the fleets would enter the Baltic if peace was not concluded before the spring, but would not pass Gothand.

TUP DINTER SOUND DEPE \_OPINIONS OF AME. RICANS ABROAD .- From a late letter from Paris to the National Intelligencer, on "Denmark and the Sound Dues," we cut the following open-

This subject is getting to be one of capital interest with Americans abroad. With us it is the question of the moment. Let a dozen Americans be met together—and there are places in Paris, even beside Madame Busque's, where Americans meet by the dozen almost daily—and the chances are nine to ten that is less than en minutes Benmark and her Soun't toil will be the subject of conversation. "Shall we pay them after the láth of April next?" "Will our government abandon the potion it has assumed?" "Will General Plerce beck out!" "No, sir-ee!" says a youth of twenty: "No, sir !" says the man of thirty; "No sir; I'll be d—d if he does!" says a third; "No, sir, he'll be d—d if he does!" says a third; "No, sir, he'll be d—d if he does!" says a fourth—both the last specimens of "Young America," you will perceive, though both may be upwards of forty. "What do you think, Mr. S. !" "Well, I rather guess he won't." "And you, Mr. D. "(Really, I don't see how he can." (Mr. D. is a staid old gentlemne, the wise side of fifty). "And you, Mr. A.?" "I don't think he should, but I fear he will." "He won't, he can't, he should, but I fear he will." "He won't, he can't, he should, but I fear he will." "He won't, he can't, he should, but I fear he will." "He won't, he can't, he should is a should was evidently making it a question of State honor.

Our fellow-citizens in Paris are on the wrong ing paragraph ---

Our fellow-citizens in Paris are on the wrong tack. The Danish Sound dues as a war ques tion died away here since the reading of the President's message. We have scarcely heard of it since. The only existing " speck of war" between this country and any European Power. is the Central American squabble, and the proposed notification from Senator Seward that John Bull shall retire from the Mosquito coast and Honduras, &c., within twelve months, or abide the consequences. But as Wall street has no faith in either Mr. Pierce or Mr. Seward, we suspect that the Central American imbroglio and the Danish Sound dues, as war issues, may be rafely pronounced as humbugs of the first water. Wilson and Seward, the great leaders of abolitionism in the Senate, bifl too high for the administration, and it will back down; and who supposes that Mr. Pierce will stick to his message, either on the Sound dues or Central America, with peace restored in Europe? War! Seward has killed it, even for Buncombe

GENERAL WEBB A CANDIDATE FOR THE CON-GRESS PRINTING .- In one of our special despatches from Washington, in yesterday's HERALD, we informed our readers that General James Watson Webb had turned up a candidate for the House printing, and that he had a pretty strong force in reserve, as the last resort of the black republicans. Now, we had supposed, in the first place, that General Webb's visit to Washington, and his sojourn there this winter, was for the disinterested purpose of aiding in the election of a Seward party Speaker; and secondly, that his great object was to furnish such diplomatic advice and information to Mr. Pierce and his man Marcy, as would enable them, in the shortest possible time, to percipitate us, Wall street and all, into a war with England. But it seems that in both these conclusions we have been egregiously mistaken. General Webb is a candidate for the House printing, worth, in the gross, from two to three hundred thousand ars a session; and that explains his winte residence at Washington, without further difficulty. Very well. We feel easy. Our Wall street cotemporary knows, from a large experience, how to bear a defeat, so that we have no dread ot the consequences should he fail of an election Philosophy is a great institu-

ICE ON THE SIDEWALKS .- The streets are getting in a worse condition every day. Some venerable citizens say that they remember when there was a street department attached to the city government, and they also think that this street department used to keep the public highways in a decent condition. We think, however, that this must have been several centuries ego. At present, we only pay money for the purpose, but nobody knows where it goes to. Just now, we desire to call the atention of private citizens to the fact that there an ordinance compelling them to keep their sidewalks clear of snow and ice, and that they are liable to a fine if they do not comply with the provisions. It is a duty which they owe to bumanity as well as to the law. We are daily called upon to chronicle severe accidents, ometimes fatal casualties, caused by falling on the ice. Yesterday morning early travellers in Broadway would have found skates quite convenient, and they thought themselves fortunate if they got down town with a severe contusion or a compound fracture. Retail traders will find it much to their profit to keep their sidewalks clean, and to make the crossings in their vicinity navigable without stilts. Clear off the sidewalks.

TREMENDOUS STRUGGLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .-It is manifest that unless President Pierce can restore the Granite State to the democracy, he will make a very poor show at Cincinnati. The election is soon to come off which is to decide he question; and the administration has opened the campaign with a grand demogratic sorties from Washington. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia; Mr. Orr, of South Carolina; Mr. Weller, of Califorpia, and ex-Governor Lane, of Oregon-all leading democratic members of Congress - were among the forlorn hope at the late democratic grand rally at Concord. Great was the enthusiasm; but the other side appear to be equally enthusiastic. How far the alliance of last year between Know Nothings and black republicans will hold good, remains to be tested; but as without success the administration will be wholly unavailable at Cincinnati. the opposition may depend upon it that all available appliances will be used to reverse the overwhelming popular decision of last spring. Some think that it would be good policy to let the democracy have the State, in the hope that such a result may possibly bring about the re-nomination of Mr. Pierce. But we apprehend the Cincinnati Convention willbe too shrewd for that, Nous verrons,

of the cars. That space is needed for Some years ago-we don't care to say how the free ingress and egress of the passengers. many-it was a popular fallacy that public As matters are now managed, women, children conveyances were intended for the public beand invalids are seriously injured by crowding nefit and convenience. Such might have been in the cars, and strong men are nearly sufthe impression of the Common Council when focated. it granted extraordinary privileges to the Is there no patriotic member of the Commo owners of city railways. But the managers of some of these concerns never believed in any such absurd idea. They do business up-

insulted as much as possible while the pro-

cess of extortion is going on. This is parti-

cularly the case with the Harlem, Third ave-

The Harlem Company, under its present

management, is a public nuisance. On the

fifth of January last this city was visited with

a severe snow storm. For a day or two the

streets were almost impassable. That was the

time when the cars were most needed, and

that was the time when they were not to be

had. The company provided no means of

conveyance for its passengers below Twenty-

seventh street; and even at this time their

road is not entirely open. The time tables for

the departure of trains above Twenty-seventh

street cannet be relied upon. Trains are start-

ed from all sorts of places, according to the

caprice of officials. Fourth avenue and the

Bowery are filled up with heavy train and

baggage cars. Passengers are packed in the cars like mackerel in a barrel. They ride half

a block, when they are unceremoniously un-

packed without apparent cause, and jammed

into another car, which crawls up town at

the rate of a mile an hour. Not less than a

week elapsed after the storm before any

part of the road was opened; and now

the passengers are hustled about in the

most outrageous manner. As there are not

half enough city cars running, both city and

rural passengers are delayed. People get into

the cars with a most incredulous and despair-

ing appearance. They may hope to be carried

forward, but they hardly expect anything of

the kind. It would seem that the officers of

the road instruct their drivers and brakemen

to throw as many obstacles as possible in the

On the Third avenue things are not much

better. The road was not opened until about

ten days after the storm, and the number of

cars was immediately reduced one-half. The

ostensible reason for this was that extra horse

power was required; but the superior wisdom

of the move will at once be apparent to the

dullest comprehension. According to the dic-

tates of common sense, the number of passen-

gers being doubled by the bad weather, the

number of cars should have been proportiona-

bly increased; but the managers of this road

have given common sense the cut direct long

ago. After a short time the number of horses

was reduced; but we do not think that any

more cars were put on. Those that are now

rupning are crowded almost to suffocation.

The horses are worked nearly to death, and it

is painful to see them struggle up the steep

grade at Chatham square, tugging a heavy

car loaded with four or five tons of human

freight. One will be put to more annoyance

and inconvenience in riding from the City

Hall to Twentieth street, than in going from

New York to Albany. The stages having been

driven off from the Third avenue, the public is

entirely at the mercy of the railway company.

To quote Scripture-" The tender mercies of

the wicked are cruel." It consumes an hour

and a quarter of time to go from the City Hall

to Vauxhall Garden-a distance of a mile and

Perhaps the most alarming instance of ac-

tivity was displayed by the superintendent of

the Second avenue railway. It was not until

twenty days after the storm that the road was

open to Peck slip, and then it was only done

by a spontaneous movement on the part of the

conductors. These sensible men, disgusted

with the inanity of their principals, joined to-

gether and worked during the whole of one

night in clearing the track. The people of

Harlem have been annoyed and inconvenienced

in every possible way by the managers of the

The Sixth and Eighth avenue roads are

much better managed. The officers of the rail-

ways on the east side might take a valuable

lesson from the superintendents of the above

named roads. But example, complaint and

supplication are alike thrown away upon the

managers of the Harlem, Second and Third

avenue railways. We can only hope for a

partial remedy in legislation. The importance

of the matter may be understood by all, when

it is known that two-thirds of the business men

in New York live above Houston street, and

depend almost entirely upon these cars as a

means of transit. It was for this reason, and

with the belief that they would be great pub-

lic conveniences, that they were chartered

with exclusive and very valuable privileges.

They were given the right of way-the middle

of the street-everything must turn out for

them-the common law, that the highway is the

property of every citizen, was overridden by

special ordinance in their behalf-every fa-

cility was granted to them, and their only ex-

pense was that of laying down their tracks.

Instead of being great public conveniences.

they have turned out to be great public nui-

sances, and the strong arm of the law should

be interposed to let them know that the

man that is carried has rights as well

as the carrier. The Harlem railway managers

have so far abused their privilege that their

charter ought to be revoked. They ought to be

prevented forever from running any cars be-

low Twenty-seventh street, and sixty days' no-

tice be given them by the Common Council to

take their rails from the Fourth avenue. The

only excuse for allowing them to obstruct that

avenue was that the public would be benefitted

to a great degree. We have shown that the

Stringent laws should be made in relation to

the Third and Second avenue companies.

The rights and powers granted to these corpo-

rations were given conditionally, and are re-

sumable at any moment by the Common Coun-

cil. That body should make for the company

a code of laws, fixing the number of cars to

he run during the day or night-providing

that in case of a snow storm a sufficient num-

public is not benefitted at all.

Second avenue road.

way of the passengers.

nue and Second avenue railway companies.

Council who will press these much needed re forms? If he owns stock, it will improve in value, and he will have the consciousness of on the theory that the public simply reprehaving done a meritorious action, and put sents a large number of half dimes-that money in his pocket at the same time. these half dimes are to be extracted from this When he has done all this, we have somepublic with the smallest possible expense to the company, and that this public is to be bumbugged, abused, delayed, snubbed and

thing more to say on the same subject.

allowed to stand on the platforms or in the

VSRY NATURAL .- The Washington Union and the Boston Post are cordially opposed to the adoption of the one term principle for the President as a plank in the democratic plat-

## THE LATEST MEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Our Special Washington Despatches. THE HOUSE COMMITTEES—THE PRINTER—GENERAL CASS IMPROVING.

Who are to be chairmen of the Con and Means, Territories, Election, Judiciary, Foreign Affairs and Patents, is the question to-night. L. D. Campbell, it is thought, will be tendered the first; Wash burne, of Maine, the second; Campbell, of Pennsylvania the third; Pennington, of New Jersey, the fourth; Grow, of Pennsylvania, the fifth; Thurston, of Rhode Island

With re'erence to the question of printer, the contest seems to be between Gen. Webb and F. P. Blair. Wen dell says he can distance either of these men. Gen. Cass is rapidly recovering, and will be able to be out in a few days.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES-NEW PREE SOIL PAPER-LIEUT. BITCHIE'S CASE, ETC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1856. There is great excitement here about the formation of the committees in the House. They will not probably be announced before Tuesday. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has been tendered the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Pennington's friends claim the position as due to him. Mr. Giddings, it is said, will be at the head of the Territorial Committee, and Mr. Coifax chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

Rumor says that an effort is making to buy off Mr. Follett at ten thousand dollars, and to form an association for publishing a free soil paper at Washington, supported by the public printing, and under the control of The verdict of the court in Lieutenant Ritchie's case

has not yet been acted on by the Secretary of the Navy. A letter from Annapolis says that Hon. H. Winter Davis destroyed his prospects for the United States Senate by his late vote for Speaker. A confession of one of the immortal Council of Pifteer

will be read in the Senate in a few days. General Cass is improving, and is able to sit up. E.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CLERK WARHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1856.
Mr. Culiom, Clerk of the House, has appointed W

Perry Ingram, of Kentucky, chief clerk. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly.

AIRANY, Feb. 9, 1856. Mr. FERN presented a petition for a monument to Jesse Hawley, the original projector of the Eric canal. The usual quantity of petitions for and against a bridge

several persons baving claims against Sing Sing prison To authorize the clerks of supervisors to administer

caths.

To amend the charter of the Utica Orphan Asylum.
Relative to the Bnai Jeshurum Cemetery Association of New York.

To extend the time for collection of taxes in Oswego.
To amend the act for the incorporation of insurance

To amend the Companies.

The transactions of the State Medical Society were presented, and forty-five hundred copies ordered to be

printed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. NORTHRUP—To repeal the act authorizing the appointment of Railroad Commissioners.

By Mr. DESHIEL—For the better protection of depositors in savings banks, by providing for a more secure basis for the investment of their funds, and to change the mode of appointing managers of such institutions.

By Mr. Maillen—To suppress pawabrokers' shops and other receptacles of stolen property in New York.

By Mr. DENNISTON—To amend the act taxing corporations.

By Mr. Scott—To give to the Board of Supervisors the appointment of Lean Commissioners.

By Mr. NORTHRUP—To amend the act relating to reli-

gious societies.

By Mr. Brevoort—To protect the citizens of New York Ry Mr. DUGANNE—The New York annual tax bill.

Mr. Foot moved to refer this bill to a special committee of two from New York and three from other parts of the State, and spoke to the resolution condemning the corruption and extravagance of the New York city government.

Mr. Anvinov replied, speaking against the reference.

Motion tabled.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

To smend the charter of the village of Hempster

Queers county.

For the relief of the Lumbermen's Bridge Association.

For the relief of the Clinton County Agricultural Sc to amend the articles of association of the Farmers'

To smend the articles of association of the Farmers' Bank, Hudson.

THE THERATINED INVASION OF KANSAS.

Gev. Clark soat in the following communication:—
LAWRENCE CUTY, K. T., Jan. 21, 1856.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. CLARK:—
SHE—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing apon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory, demolishing our towns and butchering our free State citizens. We hope to be able to hold out until sasistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the critizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage.

C. ROBINSON, Governor elset of Kansas.

J. H. LANE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory.

Kansas Territory.
The reacing of the document created much excitement in the House.
Mr. PENDERGAST made a motion to refer the communi-

cation to special committee.

Mr. Scorr asked who Governor Robinson was. He thought quite a different person was Governor of the Territory.

ritory.

Mr. DUGANNE favored re'erence to a special committee.

Mr. Manew, of N. Y., moved that the republican members of the House be armed and equipped as the law directs, and immediately despatched to Kansas, and that Brigadler-General Thomas Machine be tendered the command.

Considerable Justices and applications.

Considerable laughter and confusion followed this amidst which an adjournment was moved and carried.

Senator Seward in Albany. ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1856.

Senator Seward was in the Assembly chamber to day. He is on his way to visit his brother-in-law, who lies da erously sick.

Arrest of a Counterfelter.

UTICA, Feb. 9, 1856. A man by the name of Benjamin F. Butler was ararrested this afternoon for passing counterfait ten della bills, on the Bank of Norwich, Connecticut. A number of the bills were found in his possession, and he was com

Opening of Providence Harbo

Our harbor is now open, and a steamer came in from Newport to day. The steamer Bradford Durfee is work ing up to Providence with an ice plough ahead. Several square rigged vessels are waiting for the track to be opened to Providence.

Markets.

PHILADELPRIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPRIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPRIA, Feb. 5, 1856.

Our stock market is firm this morning at the following rates:—Fennsylvania State 5's, 854; Reading Railroad, 44%; Long Island, 16%; Morris Cami, 15; Pennsylvania Pailroad, 44%.

Superior Court—Special Term.
Before Hon. Judge Stosson.
Fig. 9. — Foreyth vs. Edmoston et al. —Demurrer allowed,

th costs.
Wack vs. Mellernan.—Demurrer overruled, with \$7

Fractive Transfer of the Action to vacate judgment allowcosts.

Plost vs. Transfer of .- Motion to vacate judgment allowed, with \$7 costs of opposing motion; the defendant to
have seven days from the entry of order vacating
judgment and notice thereof, within which to answer,
with fiberty in meantime to apply for such further order
in respect to a future bill of particulars as he may be advised; the order vacating judgment to be entered by
either party.

ber of men shall be immediately employed to clear the track and keep it clear, and restricting the number of passengers to each car, by dividing the seats so as to allow each person a given quantity of space. No person should be

Ho! for Micaragua.

The Star of the West, Captain Miner, sailed yesterday, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 3 North river, with nearly 700 passergers on board, among whom were several of the arrested fillbusters whose eccentric behavior has caused so much trouble to the United States government authorities in this ci ty.

There was a large assemblage at the pier to witness the

departure, and rather more than the usual amount of shouting, swearing, crowding, crying and excitement was inculged in, the whole being agreeably diversided by an occasional "rough and tumbis" and an ineffectual attempt on the part of one enthusiastic gentlemen to drown himself, by jumping on board the vessel after it had left the dock; but unfortunately for his friends, he sucseeded only in getting his hat overboard, his corpus and accompanying appendages being dragged on deck by the

unthinking seamen.

There was a United States Marshal on board, but his eccupation was gone, and the suspected filibusters walked the dick triumphantly, without the fear of the District Attorney before their eyes, and with none to

hurt them or make them afraid. Among the Nicarsguans on board were Captain Byron Cole, J. R. Malé, editor of the El Nicaraguense, Mr. Wil-liam Lyster and others of the indicted. They were seen off by a number of their sympathizers and friends, among whom was Brigedier General Hornsby, of Nica-

ragua, now stopping in this city.

At a quarter past three the signal was given, and the lines were cast off, when several eleventh hour individuals were discovered on shore in a state of great excitement, and manifesting a strong desire to attempt a jump, although the probabilities were that they wo get an unpleasant bath in the icy river for their pains. One stout fellow, however, tried it, and actually cleared some ten feet and succeeded in reaching the deck safely.

Another, atraid to trust his legs, tried his hands, and after painfully swinging on a rope for some time in the air, was at length caught by the seamen and landed on deck, losing his hat in the struggle. These scenes excited great interest among the crowd on the dock, and the adventurous individuals were vehemently cheered on nearly 300 of the passengers were destined for Nicaragua.

As a general thing, they were of a superior class to those who sailed in the previous steamers. The following is a

who fashed in the previous steelines. The leaves of the passengers:

CHall, J D Brad'ev, E W Kingsland, J J Grimes, G Moore, Miss K Moore, A B Moore and lady, Jao Beal and lady, Mr Tavior and lady, Mr Millor, G B Wilcox, Mr Ferguson, W F Trank, A F Dusecherry. W G Emith, E H Colby, Col Mooney, Mr Bluninger, Mrs Binninger, Mrs G William, W m Wilson, Joo K Griffen, Alex Mason, Miss M. A Ferster, W E Bushnell, Byroo Cole, Mrs B Bart, Mr Wilkins, A Gakamith, Capt Hardy, Miss C Vermot, Fiss A Brush, Miss M J B rne, Mrs Weberell, Jaa Murray, R Flummer, A Clark A O Wagetast, H Sebastian, G W Gane, G M Koon, C J Schridt, Mrs M Naker, J E Walker, J E Harlow, Wm Flor and lady, T H Mrs M Naker, J E Walker, J E Harlow, Wm Flor and lady, A Huntley, A A Francis, J Francis, W S Johnson, Mr Florguson, A F Littleffed, O S Cressy, W H Seaman, Jno Arnold, Jno A Lang, Thos M Wast Thos D Catterson, Jese Schoff, Mrs Dixon Mrs Gliman, Wm Gosa, B Bacon, C Birch, J Fisher, W Rose, Jos Williamsen, Jos Robin, Pavid O'Hara, Leonad Schwab, Sami Cooper, Mr Wilson, P Falley, E Hartley, J Ma'Orey, B Lancey, Jas Owen, Pavid O'Hara, Leonad Schwab, Sami Cooper, Mr Wilson, Risk Shley, J W Oshorne, E H Drew, Sam Young, E Budd, Mrs Budd, Isaac Nissen S Fomeroy, Mrs Van Alsten, Georga Lamb, S H Lee, A A Perrine—"21 in the steerage.

list of the passengers: -

DEPARTURE OF M'LLE RACHEL.-M'lle Rachel Felix was one of the passergers by the new steamship Fulton, which sailed from this port yesterday, at noon, for Havre. We are able to state positively that the great artist has left "the land of the free and the home of the brave" for in belle France. She was accompanied by a single fille dis chambre. The delicate state of her health prevented her from appearing on the deck of the steamer to receive the adieus of numerous friends and admirers, but those most intimate had an opportunity for a farewell word in her thel goes with the best wishes of all saloon. M'lle Rachel goes with the best wishes of all true lovers of her art. We never shall see her equal. Bon voyage!

AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN PRILADEL-PHIA ON THE 18TH INST.

Pursuant to the call of J. W. Barker, Esq., State Presi-

ent of the New York Council, through John Bullock, Esq., the County Deputy, the Congressional district com-posed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth wards, and constituted of five delegates from the several councils in said district, mat last evening in Palace Hall. On motion, J. Souder, Esq., of the Sixth ward, was appointed Chairman, and C. Ceragola, of the Fourth, Secretary, Dr. W. W. Wocdard, of the Fourth ward, was elected the delegate, and E. D. Lawrence, of the Fourtsenth, alternate. The attendance was full, and the proceedings

ACCIDENT ON THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY .- There was no

ittle excitement among the passengers on board the four arising from an accident which it was feared would r sult seriously, but which fortunately did not. As the boat reached Governor's Island, a loud crash was heard, and the left wheel house was seen to break in pieces, the board, of whom there were a great many, were dreadfully alarmed, and the men rashed to the scene of the diffi-culty to see what was the matter, when it was found that one of the buckets of the wheel had broken off, and in striking the wheel house, knocked it down. The pas-sengers were soon quieted, and the boat proceeded on her journey without any further difficulty.

wreckmaster for the county of Kirgs, arrived yesterday at the wreck of the brig W. F. Safford, in Brooklyn, and tock charge of her. At 4 o'clock P. M. a document was read by Assistant District Attorney Winslow, noticing all other parties to desist from their operations, and reother parties to desint from their operations, and relinquish their claims in favor of Capt. M., he superseding
in his efficial prerigatives, policemen, sheriffs, and all
others heretofore interested or in any way appertaining
to the matter in dispute. The wrecking schooner Mechanic, Captain C. Bell, and a sloop, with pumps, Kewere there in command of the wreckmaster, and these
were immediately placed in a position to raise the vessel
at the next slack water, if possible.

UNITED STATES MAIL BOXES.—The Postmaster is about

ocating throughout the city nearly one thousand new boxes, for the reception of letters for the city delivery and the mails. Those persons desirous of having a box stationed at their place of business for the convenience of themselves and neighbors, should make early application to the Postmaster.

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET.-About five o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the grocery store of Fower & Kniffin, No. 438 Greenwich street, corner of Vestry. It was very soon extinguished. The fire was evidently caused by the spontaneous combustion of a lot of matches deposited in a box on the shelf. The loss by fire and water will probably amount to about \$500. Intured in the Irving Insurance Company for \$5,600. FIRE IN THERTY-PIPTH STREET.—About a quarter to seven

o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the fur dress ing shop of Mr. Peter Rosse, in Thirty-fifth street, be tween Sixth and Seventh avenues. The shop and adjoining sheds, being of light, inflammable material, were soon destroyed. The stock of fure and skins was taken out uninjured. Mr. Rosec estimates his loss in tools and sheds at about \$200. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. NEW YORK DISPENSARIES .- The following is the official

monthly report of the dispersaties in the city of New

Patients treated du- ring Jan. 1856.	At the Di	Ibial	Adul's	fifteen y	Vaccinate	Prescripe Dispens
N. Y. Dispensary. 2 Northern	586 586 577 980	617 2,906 343 879 463 1,440 389 1,319	897	ara. 563 543 510	10 93 46 12	6,196 2,479 2,591 2,592
Total4 Aggregate number	to w	,812 6,544 hom medi	cal se	rvices	and	medi-

noies; 3,655 temples.

Nativity—I 844 patients were born in the United States, and 4,311 in i reign countries.

Partial results—Sent to hospital, 274; died, 56.
The principal causes of death were puthists, pneumonia, brouchitis, marasmus and scarlet lever.

The prevailing di-cause chiefly affected the re-piratory ystem; amang the most important were broughlist, pneumonia, picurisy, phthists, rheumatism and scarlet lever.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Hyde, the newly elected Mayor of Detreft, had a fall up in the ley sidewalk, on the 1st mst., and in endeavoring to save himself, his weight came upon the left arm, and both benes were oreken off near the wrist.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship Persia—Mrs Hotges, Mrs Small and infant, Mr. Young and lady; Mr Sampson and lady; Ge Warten, Chas J Hyde, Mr Levis, Joanuin d'Almeida, J A Koward, Mr Pessul, Henry Mackéa, W Gauson, W Hardy, L S Lowry, Cept Britton, Francis Wood, W E F Krause, Mr. Lewis, Mr Lens, B P Morris, Chas Hodge, E sabury, Mr Me-Gillara, James D Narne, Joseph Butterworth, G F Riggs, Just Riggs, ED Wilson, C Brown, Mr Drew, G Perkins, J Bagslow, Mr Hoodtear, A Forrest, Mr Hevy, G Mosle, Jaa Summer and Indy; Jse Norris, J Dassaru, Felix Cain, John A. Wards, G Pest, John J McAndrew, Wm Smith, Jon Edwards, G Pest, John J McArthur, Miss Janes Ternan, Mr Jassade, Mrs E Cunard and tervant, R B de Barr, J Smith, J W Mead, Mis Greenough and child, Mr Alert Furbear, John Thempson, T B Hard, Mr Hewitt, Mr Catroll, Mr Massters.

From Porto Cabello and St Thomas, m steamship Tennesson From Porto Cabello and St Thomas, in steamhip Tenressee

Josiah Nickerson, John Owens, Charles Cox, F Rosangeret,

Miss Cove and cousin, Albert Martinborough (colored).

Risk Cove and could, Albert Marthuborough (colored).

From Savannab, in the siemably Florida—R Greighton and lady, Mrs J. P. Surgent and Schidten, Mrs R Salaman and daughter, Mrs Moore, Mrs Sall, R S. Cin, A G. Woodredt, Wo anderson, A J. Ginson, J. B. Fyott, J. C. Ferkins, G. A. Morcent, W. D. Harden, M. A. Robinson, I. F. Fitch, Robert String, Genety, John Noble, Masier Robie, Master Laughoune, G. E.